Community churches and a clustered neighborhood commercial center are generally situated on the periphery, where they may service abutting neighborhoods. The neighborhood is bounded by traffic-carrying streets, but internal design intentionally discourages through traffic in the neighborhood by the use of culs-de-sac and curvilinear design which compliments the topography and reduces speeds. More specifically, residential areas should be established in accordance with the following criteria:

1. Topography should have enough contour to give the land character and yet provide good drainage. However, terrain should not be so rugged that excessive costs are incurred when utilities and roads are installed.

2. Residential areas should have easy accessibility to employment, shopping, and cultural activities.

3. Protection should be afforded to the area from traffic and other incompatible land uses.

4. Where a community has a limited amount of level land available, it should not be permitted for residential use to the detriment of other land uses that require level land.

5. Residential development should be compact, and municipal policies should encourage the prior use of land in (and immediately adjacent to) the town in the interest of public economy, rather than the development of distant "leap frog" subdivisions.

6. Interior street design should discourage through traffic.

7. Recreational facilities should be included as an integral part of neighborhoods, designed and constructed simultaneously, in conjunction with a neighborhood school where possible.

8. Multi-family housing areas should be located near major traffic arteries and recreational facilities, and not situated so that the traffic which it generates must traverse single-family neighborhoods.

B. Density Standards

In accordance with the proposed North Carolina Land Classification System, the following standards were used in allocating transition land and ultimately that which was scheduled for development by 1985 and 2000:

. Developed - Land supporting a minimum gross population density of 2000 people per square mile.

. Transition - Land which by 1985 and 2000 is expected to have a minimum gross population of 1920 people per square mile.